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and frequently do, make two or more distinct tubes of wood in one growing season.

White Plains, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS.

Concentric Annual Growths.—There is no connection between the longitudinal (branch) growth of plants, and the generation of the cells which form the annual layers of wood in the trunk. *Quercus Robur* often has two distinct periods of longitudinal growth the same season in Europe, and in our country nearly always three—but I have never seen more than twelve annual circles of wood in a twelve-year old tree, though I have seen and counted many when cut down for poles at that age.

THOMAS MEEHAN.

Teratological Notes. (From observations made during the season of 1881).—*Symplocarpus foetidus*, Salisb., with two spathes, one within the other, the opening of the inner facing the back of the outer; no spadix. Also a specimen of the same plant with a tuft of well-developed leaves from the centre of the spathe, in place of the usual spadix.

Podophyllum peltatum, L., with a single peltate leaf, having a flower-bud about one inch below it, and with one of the bud-scales at the surface of the ground bearing at its summit a small sub-peltate leaf. Also a specimen of the same plant with three peltate leaves; two of these forking above the insertion of the first, and bearing the flower in the axil.

Hepatica triloba, Chaix., with four involucre leaves, the outer of which was enlarged, and evidently three-lobed.

Claytonia Virginica, L., with unequally bifid, or slightly lacinate petals.

Houstonia caerulea, L., one flower having six sepals and six petals, and two or more flowers with five sepals and petals, growing close together, but not from the same root. The six-parted one had also a four-parted flower on a branch of the same stem. Also, in another locality, a plant with a three-parted flower.

Ranunculus bulbosus, L., with the principal stem flattened, about one-half inch wide, and terminating in a distorted head of fruit.*

Also a scape of *Taraxacum* deformed in a very similar manner to the above.

Plantago lanceolata, L., bearing two diverging spikes from the summit of the same scape.

Vesbasium; evidently a hybrid, and probably *V. Blattaria*, L., fertilized by *V. Lychnitis*, L. It had the general appearance of the former, but tended to branch more paniculately, and to have more flowers (about 4) from the axil of the same bract. The stem was slender, with the leaves more tapering and more woolly than in the last, and the flowers were also slightly less. The pods did not seem to develop fully, and, as far as observed, no seed perfected.

* Fasciation in this species, as well as in *repens* and *acris*, was more than ordinarily common in the vicinity of New York last spring.—EDS.